

# BOMBS RIP HEART OF LONDON; FIRES RAGE

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## Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Weather  
Local—Cloudy, slightly warmer.  
Eastern New York State—Cloudy,  
slightly warmer. Showers in west  
and north portions in afternoon.

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# WITHOUT A FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE, ARMAMENTS LEAD TO DISASTROUS WAR

## "An American Foreign Policy for Peace" EARL BROWDER'S BOSTON SPEECH

(Address of Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, at Boston Mass., yesterday at 3 P. M. in Symphony Hall. The speech was rendered by electrical transcription in New York City, because of the arbitrary ban placed on Browder's campaign tour by Federal Judge Knox. William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, spoke at the same meeting.)

### Friends and Fellow Americans:

Foreign policy is a matter which deals with all the problems of war and peace. Our country is preoccupied today with the question of war. Yet there is almost complete absence of any serious discussion of foreign policy. In Congress wildly hysterical military appropriations are passed, one after another, that now mount up to fifteen billions of dollars, two-thirds of which no responsible person had the slightest idea of being needed four months ago. This hysteria of appropriations was inaugurated by a message from the President, which solemnly recited the exact numbers of hours and minutes required to reach Omaha, Nebraska, and St. Louis, Missouri, by airplane from certain countries to the South. Candidate Willkie, on Oct. 2, recorded the fact that he was "shocked" by learning of the dangerous international position of the United States; he discoursed at length on his shock, but so far as policy is concerned, he said nothing new whatever, while he re-emphasized his agreement with the course on which Roosevelt has been and is taking our country. Like the President, like Congress, Mr. Willkie displays a naive and childlike faith in dollars, expressed in military appropriations for machinery and implements of war, as the answer to all questions.

One and all, the leaders and ideologists of the Democratic and Republican Parties alike forget one "little thing." They forget that armaments and soldiers are nothing but instruments of foreign policy, that by themselves they answer no question whatever, that without an intelligent foreign policy armaments only multiply confusion and danger, that with a wrong-headed and dangerous foreign policy armaments only rush our country more quickly and deeply into disaster. And thus it is that every one in high places—and many in low—saves his conscience that he is doing everything needed to protect our country when he helps to pile one armaments appropriation upon another, when he votes for or agrees to register sixteen million young men for the draft, and when he roundly denounces any voice raising dissent or calling for more fundamental consideration as the voice of the unknown enemy, of the "Fifth Column."

### Lessons from Europe

I speak against this madness of armaments. I would use the fortunate circumstance that we are in the midst of national elections, that public discussion is not yet under the ban but only under serious attack, to put forward a serious examination of foreign policy.

First of all, glance at various European countries which have been conquered by the Nazi invaders during the past year. Seriously ask yourself the question, were they destroyed by lack of armaments or by a foreign policy which went contrary to their national interests? There can be only one answer; armaments were adequate if there had been intelligent foreign policy, but armaments turned out to be useless because of distorted foreign policy.

Take the Polish Government of Colonel Beck and the aristocrats and landlords of that country: Its foreign policy had been built upon relentless hostility toward its Eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union, and, since 1933, upon reliance upon Hitler Germany and participation with Hitler in crushing and dismembering weaker neighbors. The domestic counterpart of this foreign policy was one of brutal oppression of national minorities within its own borders which included 40 per cent of its total population, not to speak of the terrible exploitation of Polish peasants and workers. It had inflicted injuries upon every neighbor, so that all looked upon it with suspicion or open hostility; its own subject population hoped for its downfall. When Hitler suddenly turned upon it with his demands, the Beck

Government had no recourse but the paper guarantees of Mr. Chamberlain, and its armaments collapsed in thirty days.

The outstanding example, however, is that of France. There was the classical land of "military preparedness"; ever since the last war, it had bankrupted itself with armaments, fortifications, and militarization. Only seven years ago it was the undisputed mistress of the whole continent of Europe west of the Soviet border. After Hitler's rearmament of Germany, France even obtained a mutual defense pact with the Soviet Union. France was in an unconquerable position. But, following a disastrous foreign policy, the French Government itself destroyed its own defenses one by one. It helped Hitler and Mussolini destroy the Spanish Republic; it betrayed Ethiopia; it sold out its ally, Czechoslovakia, at Munich; it tore up its mutual defense pact with the Soviet Union. When finally, at the bidding of Britain, the French Government declared war against Germany, it had already by its own foreign policy placed itself in the most disadvantageous position; and after it declared war, it made war not against Germany but against its own people, outlawing the French Communist Party and crushing the labor movement. Its enormous military machine was never even mobilized for action against the invaders; most of its tanks were captured by Hitler, not at the front, but in the interior of France where they had been kept for use against the French workers. Of what use were armaments to France, when it followed such a foreign policy?

### A Too Clever Policy

Turn now for a look at the foreign policy of Great Britain. Here is to be found the source and fountain-head of most of the disasters of Europe and Asia and Africa, which have now climaxed with a month of daily air-bombardments of London itself, and the horrible irony of British retaliation striking chiefly upon the quivering body of her ally of a few months ago, France. British foreign policy deliberately brought Hitler into power in Germany, and gave the chief, the indispensable, help for the German armaments that now strike at the British Isles. It was British foreign policy which deliberately scuttled the League of Nations; which abandoned China to the Japanese invaders; which determined the betrayal of Ethiopia, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Spain; which pressed France into tearing up its pact with the Soviet Union; which then pushed Poland, Norway, Holland, and Belgium into a disastrous and hopeless war in which they quickly fell victims; which tried to create a desperate diversion in Finland; which led France to her collapse; which is now involving the United States in the general ruin. Of what use are armaments, when they are in the service of such a foreign policy as that of Great Britain?

Did the British ruling class carry out this suicidal policy because they had deliberately decided to commit suicide? No, not at all; they were firmly convinced that it was a very, very clever policy which would end in giving them the world tied up in a nice bit of British red-tape, without the necessity of firing a single British gun. The accumulated cunning and craft of centuries of rule, of the building of the Empire upon which the sun never sets, went into the elaboration of that foreign policy. It was clever beyond description—far too clever, indeed, for it over-reached itself.

There were two central thoughts dominating this clever British foreign policy: First, a Hitlerized Germany was to be encouraged and pushed into a war to destroy the Soviet Union, which would at the same time so weaken Germany as to remove her as a threat to Britain. Second, Britain's imperialist rivals were to be subordinated and made dependent upon Britain, in the case of France by the German threat, in the case of the United States by the threat of Japan, with perhaps warlike developments in each case in which Britain would act as the impartial judge and peacemaker. Thus would the blessings of the British Empire be spread over the face of the earth.

This super-clever foreign policy of Britain came to wreck on the rock of the Soviet Union. First, the Soviet Union had grown too strong and too consolidated to offer a tempting field for military adventures for a Hitler who likes to have his victories assured before he goes into action. Second, the leadership of the Soviet Union was too



EARL BROWDER

wise and experienced to fall into the British trap. Both these factors are worthy of much more examination than we can take time for today, for the American people have been systematically taught, by newspapers and radio, to believe the Soviet Union to be very weak and its leadership to be stupid barbarians. Events of the past year should have been sufficient to dissolve such illusions!

Now, in the light of this analysis of British policy, turn to an examination of the foreign policy of the United States during the past ten years of world crisis. At every major point, American policy is found to be either an adaptation, or an outright copy, of the British "model." Limitations of time forbids the detailed listing of the well-known facts; but each of my listeners is fully capable of doing this for himself. The rulers of America have slavishly followed in the footsteps of their British cousins, with only such variations as were required by the special Anglo-American rivalries and antagonisms.

The foreign policy that has been developed by the U. S. Government over the past years, and which is now being pushed to its logical conclusions, has no promise for our country any better than that which it has already realized for the British. This policy is the common property of Roosevelt and Willkie, of the Democratic and Republican Parties, of nearly the whole American bourgeoisie. Only the Communist Party has proposed and consistently fought for a foreign policy for our country which could replace the disastrous policy now being followed.

### U. S., China, U. S. S. R.

A clear-sighted and long-range foreign policy for the United States can only be developed upon the solid foundation of friendship and close collaboration between our country, China, and the Soviet Union. That is now blocked by our shameful betrayal of China, through our supply to Japan, over the years, of the materials for her war of conquest, and by Washington's studied and artificial hostility towards the Soviet Union. Only when these features of our present foreign policy are wiped out, can we begin to move toward a foreign policy which can guarantee peace and security to America.

Such a constellation of powers, the U. S., China, and the Soviet Union, moving along agreed-upon lines fully consistent with the needs of the three great peoples, would be very powerful indeed. It would be a stable combination, for these countries have no rivalries or conflicting interests. It would be strategically powerful, because it would immediately hold the keys to three continents; a Washington-Moscow-Chungking Axis, solidly welded with

correct policies, would be unmatched in world politics. It would be physically strong, combining seven hundred to eight hundred millions of population, and the preponderance of the world's productive forces. It would be morally invincible, attracting the enthusiastic adherence of the suffering peoples all over the globe.

Some glimmerings of the bright light such a policy would bring to America and to the world, shines through the remarks made in the House of Representatives in Washington by Congressman Sabath of Illinois on October 1. The key to Mr. Sabath's remarks can be seized in the following brief quotations. He said:

"Yesterday's leading editorial in the Washington Times-Herald emphasizes a viewpoint concerning Russia that I have suggested and recommended on several occasions; the last time as recently as September 21. My query has been and still is today: Why should not the United States try to cultivate the good will of the Soviet Republics? It is realized now in many quarters that Great Britain made a serious if not well-nigh fatal mistake by not concluding and cementing friendly relations with Russia ahead of Germany. Should we repeat that error? ...

"I know there are critics of Russia and its policies. Investigation will reveal, I sincerely believe, that a whole lot of the criticism of Russia is due to Nazi and Fascist propaganda. That is one of the subtle tricks of the leaders of these two 'isms.' They conduct all kinds of subversive activities and then try to escape detection and blame by pointing their fingers at the Communists. ...

"Regardless of what the Nazi, Fascist, or capitalist groups in the United States may say about Russia, I reiterate that the best interests of the United States will be served not by criticizing and assailing Russia but by taking just the opposite course and seeking her friendly cooperation. The latter course will insure to the benefit of America, and it is the welfare and safety of America that in these critical days should be our sole objective."

Those remarks contain a profound wisdom which Americans, regardless of their opinions about socialism, would do well to ponder.

### A Word of Warning

We Communists have been urging such a course upon our government for many years. But our words were dismissed as the special pleading of a small minority who were interested mainly in getting the United States to help the Soviet Union. Only now is the true situation becoming clear to large numbers, that the Soviet Union is fully able to take care of herself without any outside help, that it is the United States that needs such a friend as can be found only in the Soviet Union.

A word of warning is, however, in place at this point. It will be worse than useless for the United States to approach the Soviet Union in the hopes of finding an ally in a war the aims of which are to redistribute the colonies and subject peoples among the great powers. The Soviet Union will never participate in such a war. It will be equally futile and harmful for the United States to indulge in such tricky maneuvering as Chamberlain carried on in Moscow from June to August last year. And it will not be conducive to success of any attempt at rapprochement with the Soviet Union, if it is conducted by a Government which is stamping out democracy at home and establishing an American version of Hitlerism, for such a Government would have no moral advantage over a Hitler Germany and would be under a great geographical handicap.

I am no spokesman for the Soviet Union, and can make no promises on her behalf. I am the spokesman for a growing body of American workers and farmers, who see friendship and collaboration with the Soviet Union and China as the prerequisite for a sound foreign policy for our country. We would wish to join our efforts with all those of like mind, to lead our country along such a road as would make that not only possible but inevitable.

Only along such a road of foreign policy for America can our country win through, for itself and for the world, out of the present dangers and bloody chaos, into a new world of peace, order, and well-being for all peoples in all lands.







# Bombs Rip Into Heart of London

London Claims Counter-Attacks Have Slowed Production of German War-Planes and Dis-organized Gasoline Supplies

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UP).—German "dive-and-run" raiders struck at all of England today, howling down out of low clouds to machine-gun streets and sending bombs crashing into the heart of London where families were buried in the debris of their blasted homes.

Rounding out the first month of its "total war" against London, the Nazi Luftwaffe was unrelenting in its attacks after London's longest night raid of her 30-day siege in which 37 districts were bombed. It was revealed today that much damage was done to the Houses of Parliament and the south end of Westminster Abbey by the delayed explosion of a German time-bomb which fell in the street outside Parliament recently.

Today's German raiders prowled at random over London, which was under alarms during most of the daylight hours, over southeast England, the Midlands, and the south coastal areas.

**HOUSES BLASTED**  
They lurked above the clouds, then swept down in screaming dives to unload their bombs and in some instances machine gun streets. A number of civilians were wounded by machine-gun bullets.

During the second alarm of the day in London (which apparently began about 1:30 P.M.) bombs fell first in a northwest district of the capital and a few minutes later a lone raider swept over the heart of the city and unloaded several high explosive bombs.

At least 20 places in the home counties around London were bombed.

Before darkness if was reported, the Germans had lost three planes, including a large bomber which flew over the center of London in a westerly direction during the first brief daylight alarm but was shot down by a British Spitfire fighter when it emerged from its cloud cover in the Ruislip area.

**NAZI WAR PRODUCTION SLOWED, BRITISH CLAIM**

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UP).—German production of warplanes has been "materially reduced" and her gasoline supplies badly disorganized by the Royal Air Force's smashing offensive which already has rained bombs on 215 targets of the Reich alone, it was stated officially tonight.

The wide-ranging results of the counter-bombs were shown on a government poster-map entitled "Britain's air offensive" as the Air Ministry reported new heavy night assaults on vital Nazi targets in France, Holland, Belgium and the Reich.

Squadrons of British bombers returned to their home bases early Sunday, it was said, after dumping tons of bombs on Germany's huge Krupp armaments works at Essen, a big oil plant at Gelsenkirchen, western Germany's network of railroads and Nazi ship concentrations at Rotterdam, Bresen, Gravelines and other coastal points.

**BLAST AT KRUPP**  
More than two tons of bombs were heaped upon the Krupp works, it was said, while the Gelsenkirchen oil plant was attacked, causing violent explosions followed by rapidly spreading flames.

At Amsterdam, docks were bombed and fires visible 30 miles away started while at Flushing explosions which lasted fully 10 minutes were followed by leaping fires visible far at sea, it was stated.

The Nazi airdromes attacked included those at Schiphol, Texel, Oudebroek and Bussum. A chain of airdromes, jumping-off points for Hitler's day and night aerial assaults on London and the British Isles, again were bombed heavily, the Air Ministry said.

In an effort to blockade the Nazi-held Channel coast and tighten the defense against any sudden German attempt at invasion of the British Isles, other RAF planes carried out what were described as "routine mine-laying operations."

Three British planes were lost in the Saturday night-Sunday attacks, it was admitted. The railroad terminals of western Germany, upon which British bombs smashed again, included Hamm, Osnabruck and Cologne.

**NAZIS CALL LONDON A "BURNING HELL"**

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (UP).—London is "a burning, smoking hell" after smashing new reprisal assaults against the British capital by waves of German bombing planes which blasted dock areas and an armaments factory, the official Nazi news agency claimed tonight.

Promising no breathing spell for the beleaguered British capital, the Nazi raiders roared upon London daylong, sowing their explosive and incendiary bombs "with precision," the DNB agency said.

**Horner Dies**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 6 (UP).—Gov. Henry Horner died today in Winnetka, Chicago suburb. He was 61.

## 2,400 Hear Browder, Foster at Boston Rally

Foster Urges Action By U.S., China, USSR for Peace

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—Earl Browder, presidential candidate of the United States, today by means of electrical transcription addressed an enthusiastic audience of more than 2,400 persons who crowded into Symphony Hall here in a rousing anti-war rally.

Browder's address, which was heard despite a Federal court order which sought to prevent the Communist leader from speaking to the American people, was an incisive indictment of the foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration which is plunging the United States toward open involvement in the European war of imperialist expansion.

**FOSTER SPEAKS**  
William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party, addressed the rally in person.

He condemned the current use of the "Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis" to exaggerate the danger of American invasion so as to panic the American people.

Examining in detail what New York's Governor Lehman has described as the "masterful policy of Roosevelt," Foster denounced its program of aid to imperialist Britain and its steps towards war. The entire policy must be scrapped by the American people, he declared.

Foster spoke at length on the necessity of collaboration on the basis of a genuine peace policy between the United States, the Soviet Union and China. He made an extensive review of the peaceful role pursued by the Soviet Union in the present crisis.

[Foster's speech in full will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker.]

Otis A. Hood, candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, accused Republican Governor Leverett Saltonstall of being "unwilling to defend the people of Massachusetts while not hesitating to assume the cost of defending the British Empire." He termed Democratic Party Candidate Paul E. Dever "a Willie Democrat surrounded by a strong odor of Hurley, Curley and Dowd."

Claudia Jones, Negro youth leader, asked "if all you young men will be made captives of procurement at \$60 a week like Elliott Roosevelt?" Roosevelt and Willie alike, she stated, "looks to the army and to munition plants to solve youth problems."

She called for \$40 monthly to conscripted youth and for a guarantee of the return of jobs. She also demanded abolition of Jim-Crow practices, while pointing out that only socialism will solve youths' fundamental problems.

Phil Frankfield, candidate for U.S. Senator, branded as traitors "those who would cut wages, destroy the Wagner Labor Act, the Wage-Hour Bill, and the Walsh-Healey and Security Acts."

A collection of \$1,715.76 was announced by Ann Burlik, Party administrative secretary and chairman of the meeting.



**Organize Now!** The CIO has launched a national drive to bring workers in the aircraft industry into unions for the first time in the nation's history at the same time that it is conducting a campaign against war profiteering on "defense" contracts. Photo above shows a molder at work in the Curtiss-Wright plant in Fairlawn, N. J. Curtiss-Wright, bitter foe of unionization, has piled up profits to the tune of \$625,969 for the first six months of 1940.

## Browder to Make 3rd Nationwide Broadcast

Columbia Broadcasting System to Carry Address Thursday Which Will Be Heard in Most of Big Industrial Cities

Earl Browder will make his most important speech in the election campaign, when he addresses the nation Thursday on a coast-to-coast radio hookup, was the announcement from Communist election headquarters.

The Communist presidential candidate will speak, Oct. 10, over the Columbia Broadcasting System (WABC New York) 10:30 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.

The Communist standard bearer in delivering Thursday, his third nationwide radio address, will speak to millions of people not reached heretofore, his campaign headquarters emphasized. Most of the thirty stations already contracted to carry the speech are in large industrial cities, ranging from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific. It was pointed out that these include some of the most powerful stations in the country, reaching a very wide audience of listeners.

Other stations, beyond the thirty already signed up to carry the Browder speech, will be added to the list between today and Thursday.

Tomorrow's session will be brief. Only business will be admitting attorneys to membership in the Court's bar. Then the tribunal will adjourn for a week and the jurists will study review petitions and decide whether they will grant them further hearing.

Included among the 400-odd petitions for reviews of lower court decisions are cases on the anti-trust prosecutions of trade unions and civil liberties questions. Foremost among the latter is the case of Earl Browder who was sentenced

to four years imprisonment on an alleged technical irregularity in connection with his own passport, made out in his own name. Browder's appeal was prepared by the late Walter H. Pollak, eminent constitutional attorney, who died last Wednesday. First pronouncement by the Supreme Court in connection with the case would be a decision as to whether or not it will grant Browder a hearing on his appeal.

At the citywide organizational conference of the New York section of the American Peace Mobilization mention of Butler's name drew boos. Dr. Bella V. Dodd, Teachers Union, flayed Butler as "a lackey of Wall Street."

Two college presidents joined the dissent to Butler's war-inciting tirade. Constance Warren, president of Sarah Lawrence College, denounced the edict as representing "the technique that was used by totalitarian authorities and which, if carried into practice, will create a similar situation in one of the foremost universities of the United States."

Her statement was issued through the Westchester Conference on Democratic Rights and was signed by 16 other persons, including Dean Beatrice Doerschuk, Sarah Lawrence; Dr. Frederick Baer, Superintendent of Schools in Bronxville, N. Y.; and Professor Roderick Menzies of the women's college.

Dr. Paul Klapper, president of Queens College, although approving the pro-war aspects of Butler's speech, nevertheless assailed Butler for his attack on academic freedom, declaring that the blow at the rights of students was "disheartening."

Jack McMichael, chairman of the American Youth Congress, will speak on "Academic Freedom in Columbia University" today at 4 P.M. at a meeting sponsored by the Columbia Chapter of the American Students Union.

The meeting will be held in the John Jay assembly room of the university.

The Brooklyn College chapter of the American Federation of Teachers' stands before and above academic freedom of any kind or sort. Will you clarify such distinction as you may see between these two concepts? Would academic freedom come into "open conflict" with university freedom if, for example, a faculty member, after mature reflection, expressed the view that aid to Britain is not in the interest of the United States? Would conflict arise if he expressed the opposite view?

"2. In the course of your speech you stated that 'conservation and extension of knowledge' is the aim of a university. We agree, but does not extension of knowledge inevitably involve constant consideration of all possibilities, some of which are bound to be unpopular? Is it not therefore inevitably the responsibility of the university to protect minority, and even individual, points of view?"

"3. A university has been characterized as a company of scholars and students in the pursuit of knowledge. Do you not agree that now, more than ever, it is essential that the policies which govern them must be arrived at with their full cooperation and consent?"

"4. We all recognize that in times like these one of the great dangers is that a faculty may be intimidated. Full participation of the student body in 'freedom of thought and inquiry' and 'freedom of teaching' provides an added source of strength. For this reason, and in the interest of the growth of the students themselves, is it not the duty of a university to encourage among the students an active sense of sharing in academic freedom?"

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## Workers Win Big Victory at Levy Bros.

Contract With Local 65 Grants Pay Raises, Closed Shop

(Special to the Daily Worker)

Workers at Levy Bros. Co., 70 Fifth Ave., won their nine-week strike when the firm yesterday signed a contract with Local 65, United Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, CIO, granting them a closed shop and substantial wage increases.

The terms of the pact, which gave the union a sweeping victory, called for a closed shop, union control of hiring, reinstatement of the 18 strikers, dismissal of all scabs, a seven and one-half per cent wage increase and a reduction in working time from 42 hours a week to a 40-hour week.

The strike was marked by police attacks on union picket lines in front of the firm, which culminated in the arrest of 36 on a mass picket line Sept. 12. More than 1,000 workers joined the picket line on that day.

The trial of the 36 unionists starts today.

## Tokio Invasion Of Burma Seen On Way

Chungking Experts Say Move Aimed at Closing Road

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

CHUNGKING, Oct. 6.—Authoritative observers in the capital here foresaw an advance on British-held Burma from Indo-China as the most likely move of the Japanese following their occupation of the French colony.

This move, they pointed out, is connected primarily with the Japanese intention of cutting the Burma Road and preventing the shipment of supplies to China. Chinese authorities here have been preparing for some time for the reopening of the Burma Road. In preparation for this, forecasting enemy bombardments of the road, government authorities here have made arrangements for the defense of the Chinese sections of the road.

**BRITISH TO FORMALLY ANNOUNCE OPENING OF BURMA ROAD**

LONDON, Oct. 6 (UP).—British Ambassadors in Washington, Tokyo and Moscow will communicate formally to the respective governments before Tuesday Britain's decision to reopen the Burma road to China on Oct. 17, it was reported reliably tonight.

Notification to Washington will be a mere formality, as the deliberations leading to the decision proceeded in close concert between the American State Department and Whitehall. More importance is attached to Sir Stafford Cripps' errand in Moscow.

When the Burma Road was closed in July for three months by agreement with Japan, Britain omitted to inform Moscow in advance and this omission was the subject of wide comment at the time. The courtesy now being shown Russia by advance notification is believed to reflect rising British inclination to improve relations with the Soviet Union. This is parallel to a similar United States attitude, both resulting from Japan's invasion of Indo-China and signature of the tripartite alliance.

The decision to reopen the Burma Road, over which Nationalist China formerly received immense quantities of war supplies, is assured an enthusiastic welcome by the British public.

## A Captain And His Conscience

(By United Press)

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 6.—Elliot Roosevelt said last night he joined the army because "I must live with my conscience."

The 30-year-old President of the Texas State Radio network addressed a group of 175 employees at his farewell banquet and turned over to his wife his executive position while he spends a year in the army. He leaves Monday for Wright Field at Dayton, O.

"If you ever saw called upon to defend me for joining the armed service," Roosevelt said, "simply tell this: I must live with my conscience. My own conscience says I must go. I must go to any job my country calls me for. If I hurt my father's chances in November I know father will think I have done right."

## Workers Call Parley on G.M. Attack on Union

Flint Shop Stewards and Plant Committeemen Representing 35,000 to Meet to Fight Company's Provocations

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FLINT, Mich., Oct. 6.—Within 10 days, a meeting of all shop stewards, plant committeemen and members of plant bargaining committees representing 35,000 General Motors auto workers in the Flint area will convene here to adopt a "unified policy of all GM plants to meet company provocations." The proposal for the meeting was made by a membership meeting in Fisher Plant No. 1 yesterday, and was endorsed by Carl Swanson, United Auto Workers Union, CIO, director.

General Motors locals in Saginaw and Lansing will be invited to send representatives to the conference. This decision was made as the union's international executive board prepared to assemble in Pittsburgh tomorrow for the sole purpose of discussing conditions in GM plants.

A committee elected at yesterday's membership meeting here will report to the Pittsburgh board meeting on local conditions.

**GM PROVOCATIONS**  
Unionists charge that the huge corporation is deliberately violating its union contract and is conducting a studied campaign of provocation. On Sept. 10 seventeen unionists were arbitrarily fired, an action which has since aroused high feeling in this area.

In addition, new job reclassifications proposed by the management in Fisher and other plants threaten sharp wage reductions. With mounting grievances and complaints, unionists assert that the grievance machinery set up in

## Teamsters Ready to Strike for Demands

Thousands of teamsters, members of Local 807, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, prepared to call a city-wide walkout here tonight of all trucking under the local jurisdiction, over refusal of operators to grant annual vacations with pay. The strike was set for midnight tonight as a result of a breakdown of arbitration entered into by the local and operators following a prior strike called last Labor Day.

Mayor LaGuardia, who intervened in the first controversy and halted a walkout by urging arbitration, will step into the situation again today when he meets at 3 P.M. at City Hall with spokesmen of the union and the employers.

Local 807, composed of 10,000 drivers, abandoned all of its demands for a reduction in the work week from 44 hours to 40, and other improved conditions but retained its demand only for annual vacation with pay once arbitration got under way. The employers, however, after giving assurance that the vacation demand would be given consideration during the ensuing arbitration proceeding, have since reneged, local union officials stated.

William S. Devery, president of the local, said yesterday that the membership had refused to submit to further arbitration stalling on the issue of vacation pay, and that unless the employers, excluding the 100 firms which have already signed contracts embodying vacation clauses, agree before midnight tonight, a walkout is all set to go through.

Meanwhile, the iron fist against labor cloaked under the "defense" propaganda of the employers was shown when the New York Board of Trade called upon Mayor LaGuardia to "break" the looming strike, should further "arbitration" fail in the "interest of national defense."

Mr. Devery meanwhile countered the strike-breaking call of the trade-board by declaring that a walkout would not halt the passage of materials used in arms production and that the local would give special consideration to transportation of food, medical supplies and newsprint.

**Registration To Vote Begins Here Today**  
New York voters must register between today, Oct. 7, and 15 in order to exercise their right to vote on Nov. 5 in the coming elections.

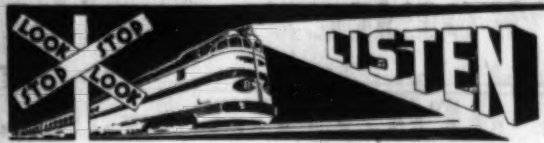
Registration dates are: Oct. 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 between 5 P. M. and 10:30 P. M. On Oct. 15, registration booths will be open from 7:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

A qualified voter is a citizen who is or will be 21 on Election Day; has been a resident of the State for one year, county for four months, and election district, 30 days prior to the election.

**Chungking Raids By Japanese**  
CHUNGKING, Oct. 6 (UP).—Sixty Japanese planes attacked the British Embassy, the French Catholic Hospital, and many houses in the consular area in an attack on Chungking today.

The planes, divided into two flying formations, directed their attack on the main highway between the walled city and the modern suburbs.





Weekly Column Devoted to Interests of Rail Labor

## UNEMPLOYMENT RAILMEN'S GRAVEST PROBLEM

Beyond doubt the gravest problem facing rail labor is unemployment.

The last two decades have witnessed more than 1,000,000 railroaders deprived of their livelihood for themselves and their families. There were 2,022,000 workers employed in the railroad industry in 1920. With approximately as large a volume of traffic today the number of workers fall to about 1,000,000. This means that in round figures between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 Americans are deprived of their elementary needs.

This is taking place in the face of growing profits for the railroad magnates. But they are not satisfied. Their greed for more and more profits drives them to concocting new schemes whereby they can increase their gains at the expense of the very men who make their profits possible—the rail workers.

### TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1940

The recently adopted "Transportation Act of 1940" is a case in point. Two weeks ago on Monday, Sept. 23, we carried an analysis of the act in this column and a leading editorial. We characterized the act as "a distinct victory for the railroad companies which were its chief sponsors."

Since then the Association of American Railroads released its statement on the act and published it in *Railroad Data* of Sept. 27. With a certain degree of modesty and of course all in behalf of "public interest" the statement gloats over its accomplishment.

Twice in the course of their statement, however, did they deem it necessary to express their dissatisfaction with the consolidation provision of the Act. Weak as this provision is, they were not given as free a hand as they wanted to put through mergers and consolidations, in the name of "economy" of course, which would add, even according to the most conservative estimates, between 200,000 and 400,000 railroad men to the already huge army of unemployed.

"One feature of the law which the railroads consider unfortunate," declares the statement, "is the inclusion of a provision adopted ostensibly in the interests of labor, the tendency of which will be to prevent, for a time at least, bringing about economies—which is the principal function of consolidation."

The greediness of the carriers seems to have no limit. They have succeeded in weakening the consolidation provisions of the act, with the aid of the grand chiefs of the labor unions, to a point where they admit even in the statement quoted above the weaknesses of this so-called labor protective provision. What's even worse, as we pointed out in our analysis, workers who lose their jobs because of abandonment of railroads have been left without any protection at all.

### MORE PROFITTEERING AT WORKERS' EXPENSE

One of the most vicious methods of profiteering at the expense of the workers is the introduction of technological improvements and increased efficiency on railroads. According to conservative estimates hundreds of thousands of workers have been thrown out of their jobs as a result of it.

Labor doesn't and should not have any quarrel with modernization and improvements introduced into the railroad industry. Labor's quarrel is not with progress. It is labor's contention that all improvements and efficiency possible should be introduced BUT IT CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT BE INTRODUCED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE WORKERS—AT THE EXPENSE OF THE VERY LIVELIHOOD OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS AND THEIR FAMILIES. And that is just exactly what the railroad companies have been and are doing.

With every invention and improvement introduced by the efforts of the human mind for the good of the people, these greedy railroad magnates have been consistently following this one sided unfair practice—taking the profits out of the hides of the workers through the use of these improvements, which no sane person can really object to.

### DIESEL ENGINE RAISES NEW PROBLEMS

Recently a new improvement has been introduced. Streamlined trains have been appearing through the width and length of the land. These trains are driven by Diesel engines. There is no doubt that they are in many respects an improvement over the steam driven trains. They are also much cheaper to run.

A lot has been written in praise of the streamline train and the Diesel engine. Their advantages over steam has been widely publicized. Not much if anything at all has been, however, said about the effects of the introduction of these new inventions upon the lives of the railroad men and their families.

We have engaged the assistance of quite a number of railroad men in preparing a series of articles dealing with this side of the question.

### WATCH FOR SERIES OF ARTICLES

We hope to be able to start this series of articles within a couple of weeks. We wish to take advantage of this opportunity to call to the attention of our readers and all railroad workers that these articles are forthcoming and that we hope to receive their assistance in having these articles reach as many railroad workers as possible.

The introduction of the Diesel engine presents a very serious problem which merits the immediate attention of organized labor in the railroad industry. We urge you to call this to the attention of your local and general chairman and enquire from them as to what they will do to protect you from the ill effects of this invention. We also urge you to write us your findings and opinions.

### IMMEDIATE ACTION VITAL

It is the duty of the railroad unions and their leaders particularly to devise ways and means whereby the railroaders will benefit from improvements alongside with the carriers and to prevent the carriers from making gains at the expense of the workers. For there is no doubt that thousands upon thousands of workers will be thrown out of their jobs. Small communities will suffer or be wiped out. Many a ghost town will no doubt remain behind as the Diesel driven streamlined train whizzes by.

Railroadmen! Some of your leaders seem to have fallen asleep at the switch. Wake them! Remind them that the six-hour-day thirty-hour-week; two weeks vacation with pay; full crew; train limit and many other propositions have become long enough adopted decisions. It is high time to put these into effect. These will go a long way in relieving the needs of the men and in raising the standard of living on the rails.

### RAIL WORKER ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

The vote-catching pre-election promises of the presidential candidates of the two major parties are not fooling the rail workers judging by comment of railroaders from everywhere. This is one:

"The stater act put on in the pre-election show by Roosevelt and Wilkie," writes a conductor from the West Coast, "proves beyond a shadow of doubt that they are brothers under the skin. They were fathered by the same sugar daddies from Wall Street. They have nothing but contempt for the working man and are out to skin him for their bosses down the Street. But they fear him."

"So they feed us a line and hope we swallow it. Well we won't. The Republicans gave us a dose of their medicine which we shall never forget. We hardly got the chill of the Hoover days out of our bones when the much heralded 'friend of labor' Roosevelt began to show his true color."

"Both boys can be depended upon to do the bidding of the Street. Both have nothing but empty promises for the workers. To vote for one is just as bad as voting for the other. Neither will have mine. That will be lasting if I am seriously considering voting for your candidates Messrs. Broulder and Ford. They stand for things I agree with."

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# Communist Election Drive in Full Swing

## NEW YORK

### Lehman's State Probe Is 'Gestapo' Drive, Amter Says

Governor Herbert H. Lehman's order to Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr. to conduct a secret statewide investigation of so-called subversive activities was branded as an "attempt to establish a Gestapo in New York" in a charge by Israel Amter, chairman of the New York State Communist Party.

The statement by Amter, Communist candidate for Senator, follows:

"Governor Lehman has invoked a 1917 World War statute as the basis for his order to Attorney General John J. Bennett to conduct, under the guise of seeking out so-called Fifth Columnists, a statewide witch hunt. This was the same law which encouraged the infamous Lusk raids against progressive organizations shortly after the first World War.

"The Governor's resort to this law is an outright attempt to establish a Gestapo in New York State for the purpose of hounding those who oppose the feverish efforts of the warmongers to plunge our nation into war.

### AIMED AT ALL LABOR

"The secret investigation is aimed at all the peace-loving people of New York State, and, though, ostensibly directed at Communists, whom the Attorney General, according to reports, slyly links with the Nazis, will affect the civil rights of every citizen and all progressive groups which oppose the incitement towards war by the Democratic and Republican leaders.

"We Communists have again and again called for the rooting out of traitors to the interests of the American people. These traitors, like those in France, will be found in the highest circles, in Wall St., and among the leaders of the big corporations.

"I appeal to all those opposed to war, to all fraternal and trade union organizations to protect this Gestapo-like investigation and to demand that Governor Lehman immediately revoke his witch-hunt and vicious attack on the civil rights of the people in our State."



ISRAEL AMTER

## CHICAGO

### South Side Celebrates In Patterson Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 6.—Two hundred and fifty enthusiastic workers whose efforts placed on the ballot the name of William L. Patterson, Communist Party candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Illinois met last night in a victory celebration on Chicago's South Side.

That Patterson will be the only standard bearer of the Communist Party on the ballot in the November election has inspired the Party throughout the city to complete the job so successfully begun and send him to Congress and Arthur E. Mitchell to retirement. Headquarters for the drive to Congress have been opened at 3517 Indiana Ave. in the heart of the First District.

### Victory Rally In Chicago on Pontiac Case

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Chicago trade unionists and defense leaders today planned to celebrate the discharge of three young people charged with criminal syndicalism at Pontiac by a Victory Celebration and Defense Rally tomorrow night at 8 P.M. in the Adams Room of the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams St.

The three, Philip Stewart, Gertrude Parker, and Bernice Perdu were "no-billed" by the Livingston County grand jury in Pontiac

Wednesday. But in an atmosphere of mob hysteria, four other Chicagoans who have been indicted on similar charges will be arraigned before Judge Riley Stevens in Lewis-town tomorrow.

## OHIO

### N. Y. Communists Aid In Ohio Ballot Fight

The New York State Committee, Communist Party, announced yesterday that it had sent \$250 to the Ohio State Committee to aid in the fight to restore Communist candidates on the ballot in the mid-west State.

Accompanying the contribution, a statement by Israel Amter, Chairman of the New York State Committee, congratulated the Ohio State Committee for "putting up a splendid fight against the attempts that are being made to rule not only our Party, but other minority parties off the ballot in Ohio."

## INDIANA

### Indiana C. P. Maps Out Election Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—Leading Indiana Communists met here today to map out the most intense election campaign ever conducted in this state, as Governor M. Clifford Townsend acknowledged the receipt of petitions placing the Communist candidates on the ballot in Indiana. The final decision regarding the Communist candidates is to be made on Monday.

## COLORADO

### Communists File on Ballot In Colorado

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Col., Oct. 6.—The Communist Party of Colorado today filed its petition with the Secretary of State to place its Presidential electors on the ballot in this state. James Allander, Colorado Secretary of the Communist Party announced.

A separate petition was filed to place the name of James Allander, Communist candidate for Congress-

## Youth Leader Asks Repeal of Conscription

### Winston Calls on Seattle Young People to Vote for Communists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6.—Henry Winston, national administrative secretary of the Young Communist League, received a tremendous ovation when he spoke at the Annual Banquet of the Northwest District of the Young Communist League last weekend.

This is the first time that the nationally known young Negro leader has come to the Pacific Northwest. He is conducting a nation-wide election campaign tour in behalf of the Communist Party candidates.

Winston, who delivered a spirited and brilliant speech at the banquet warned America's youth to give their support to the Communist candidates to whom youth's happiness, security and future are of real and proven importance.

### ASKS DRAFT REPEAL

While asserting that the Young Communist League places no obstacles in the way of the conscription bill, Winston emphasized to American youth its right to work for repeal of this law, to protect their living standards, civil liberties and the peace of this country.

"The number one task of our youth today is to unite their forces in action around demands designed to answer the problems arising out of the passage of the draft law, while in no way obstructing the application of the bill," the youthful leader declared. Jim West, Northwest Executive Secretary of the YCL, pledged that the organization's membership would give active aid in the fight to place the Communist Party on the ballot in Washington State.

"The attack upon Earl Browder and the barring of the Communist Party from the ballot," asserted West, "is the denial of the right of the people to express



HENRY WINSTON

their mandate for peace. The people will not be denied." Henry Winston left Seattle to

continue his tour, which will culminate in a mass meeting in Chicago on Oct. 18. The Chicago meeting will be held in Forum Hall, 322 E. 43rd St., at 8 P.M.

### 'Right to Vote' Rally Here On Wednesday

A parade of victims of suppression of election rights in the entire nation will march across the platform at the Hotel Astor Wednesday night to tell the story of intimidation, vigilante and court action, aimed at preventing minority parties from securing a place on the ballot in the coming election at a rally on "Your Right to Vote as You Please."

Criminal syndicalism prisoners from Illinois, out on bond awaiting trial, victims of cooked-up charges and economic recrimination from Maryland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Arizona and other states, will tell their stories, Dashiell Hammett, movie writer and chairman of the Committee on Election Rights, 1940, which sponsored the meeting, announced.

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## Household Corner

The great American institution of a weekly baking day for mother has become pretty generally out-moded thanks to the interest taken in the home and larder by the baking industry. With every kind of bread and cake available neatly wrapped in cellophane, and with constantly increasing demands on her time, it's a rare woman who makes her own bread these days. However, for an extra special treat, a little home made bread, especially one of the more simple kinds, is occasionally welcome. Here are some recipes that won't take too much time or cut too deeply into the food budget.

**CORN CAKE**  
1 cup cornmeal  
1 cup flour

**PEANUT BUTTER BREAD**  
2 cups flour  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
1-3 cup sugar

2 tablespoons sugar  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1 egg, well beaten  
1 cup milk  
2 tablespoons melted fat  
Mix and sift dry ingredients, add egg, well beaten with milk and the melted fat. Beat, bake in shallow, greased pan in a hot oven 425 degrees F., 20 minutes.

One cup sour milk may be used in place of sweet milk, using 1/2 teaspoon soda and only 2 teaspoons baking powder.

**GRAHAM BREAD**  
1 1/2 cups butter  
4 teaspoons baking powder  
1 1/2 teaspoons salt  
2 tablespoons sugar  
1 1/2 cups graham flour  
1 tablespoon melted shortening  
2 cups milk

Sift flour, baking powder, salt and sugar together; add graham flour, melted shortening and milk and beat thoroughly until smooth. Put into greased loaf pan; smooth top with melted shortening and bake in moderate oven over at 375 degrees F., about 1 hour.

If this bread is allowed to cool in pan, it will be much easier to cut into thin slices for sandwiches.

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## CIO Comes In, Speedup Goes, Auto Worker Writes

Detroit, Mich.

Workers Correspondence Dept.: Only if you have worked in Ford's Rouge plant can you fully appreciate the vast contrast in working conditions existing between Ford's and a CIO auto shop. Being now employed in a Chrysler plant, I am able to make this vivid contrast.

The biggest difference in my opinion is the complete lack of tension and nervous strain that you notice here. While at Ford's, especially when working on the production line as I have, you are constantly under the terrific pressure of the speed-up system and rigorous service department surveillance.

The ever-present service department gives Ford's a penitentiary atmosphere which makes you watch your every step, for fear of "violating" a thousand and one written and unwritten rules, the infraction of any one of which summarily results in your dismissal with no one to appeal to for protection or redress of grievances.

In fact, if you should as much as breathe a grievance to a Ford foreman or superintendent you are risking immediate dismissal. This complete absence of democracy in Ford labor relations makes me often feel that life under fascism must be somewhat akin to working at the Rouge. Industrial democracy is one of the greatest blessings the CIO has to offer to the Ford workers, which will enable them to work in a relaxed, happy frame of mind, which oftentimes spells the difference between good health and early old-age.

In a CIO shop you are free at all times to present your grievances to your department steward who may take them up with the foreman, or in case of the grievance not being satisfactorily disposed of, your steward turns the grievance over to a plant committee which takes the matter up with the highest authority in the shop. You can't be fired for presenting your grievances.

In Chrysler's you are relieved whenever you need to go to the toilet. At Ford's this is not true; it may be three or four hours before you can get away from your job and by that time, you won't need relief. At the Rouge production line, if you want to go to the toilet, you usually have to work like hell to get well ahead of your job, so you can get away. There simply are no such things as "relief men" there. You have to rush back to the job in double-quick time for fear your job may get into a "hole," that is, so far behind its proper place on the line that it gets in the way of other jobs, often jamming up the line.

### THE DIFFERENCE

When this happens, you usually are cursed out by two or three foremen at the same time. At Chrysler's since I have worked there, I have yet to hear a boss use profane language at a worker. At Ford's it is an hourly occurrence. In a CIO shop the bosses learn to be civil and respectful to the workers. That is not because these bosses are any more humane than those at Ford's. I am told by older Chrysler workers that it was a different story before the CIO came into the picture.

The speed-up system at Ford's is so pressing that it is not uncommon for production line workers on the body trim and assembly lines to have to "stock up" their lunch hour or before the shift starts, in order to avoid getting into a hole. You don't see this here.

There are so many advantages that the CIO offers us that to save time and space I must itemize them briefly without comment. Seniority and job security: Seniority lists are posted at the time-clock racks so you can see how you stand in relation to other men. Smoking: At Ford's you can't smoke even on your own time, while here you can smoke at your pleasure as long as you remain in the aisle or in a toilet, as per fire regulations.

Lunch: The speed-up at Ford's is such that even if you were allowed, it would be impossible to eat a sandwich during working hours, which you are able to do at Chrysler's when you are hungry



## Workers Correspondence

From Factories, Farms, Mines, Mills and Offices



## 'The People of Texas Have a Big Job Ahead' Writes an Impoverished Sharecropper

Workers Correspondence Dept.: San Antonio, Texas.

A year ago when I was living at Muleshoe in the Panhandle, my landlord didn't like my ideas. He moved me out saying that I talked too much for a sharecropper.

So I bundled up the wife and kids, put them in an old jalopy, and drove them down here to this town which the schoolbooks call "the cradle of Texas liberties." We Texas people believed then that Mayor Maury Maverick was a square shooter and that maybe he would be the man to lead us out from under the big corporations which are turning the best state in these United States into one great big hellhole. Well, here we're stuck. I can't get any steady work because I'm 47 years old and sometimes laid up from that winter when I took rheumatism because I had nothing but pasteboard for shoe soles.

The other day, I went out and took a look at the Alamo where 180 Texans died to set up a republic of their own back in 1836. My own great-great-uncle died with Davy Crockett in that fight which the old folks still talk about when they visit each other on Sunday. Maury Maverick could have finished that work which was started at the Alamo; he could have been the man to have led us out of the wilderness as Moses once took some poor Jews who were being starved and worked to death by a bunch of bloodsuckers in Egypt.

Well, Maury is in hand and glove with the people who knifed him when he was trying to get his seat in Congress. The folks like me are just walking around the streets try-

ing to keep their hungry bellies from falling right out on the sidewalk. His new friends are showing the Mexican people around and getting away with it as they have always done.

Maury himself is kidding the people by telling them that parachute jumpers are liable to fall in for breakfast any day, and that everybody must join the Home Guards. The streets in this man's town are so crooked, being laid out after cow trails, that any parachute jumper who accidentally fell here could die of the blind staggers trying to find his way around.

To make things worse, all the gangs like the Ku Klux Klan have been given the high sign to go ahead by Mayor Maverick, Governor W. Lee O'Daniel who fools honest folks by crooning hillbilly music over the radio, and by Martin Dies. I reckon that most of you folks know Martin—a poor man never gets his name in the paper except when he dies or gets thrown in jail, but I see Martin's name in the headlines every day.

I know one man in San Antonio who has been forced to pull out of town between sunset and sundown. The kluxers were on his trail for such crimes as telling starving Mexicans to join the Workers Alliance. His friends are selling his business and his property for him, and I guess that the kluxers would tie him up and throw him in the bottom of the San Antonio River if he ever showed his face in town again.

The same outfit and ornery, no-count fellows like them, have ganged up on the Jehovah's Witnesses folks all over Texas, calling

them Nazi spies and putting them in jail by the dozens. Ninety-three of them were rounded up in Waco, hauled into crowded cells without food or water, and finally walked down the railroad track for miles without being allowed to go to a toilet or take a drink.

"There are many refugees from Fascist Texas, amigo," says my friend, Pablo, who is a Communist and lives down the street from me. "My own people were small land-owners in the Rio Grande Valley for 200 years. Then in 1916, Texas Rangers and paid killers of big Northern corporations drove farmers who were of Mexican descent, off their land. They had to go across the Rio Grande River into Mexico after lots of them had been found dead on the road with their throats cut."

Pablo and I both love Texas. It is our country which our kind folks built up only to get beat out of everything by a lot of swindlers who would make a horse thief look like a Sunday school teacher. Pablo knows the answers to a lot of things which have been bothering me; and we feel mighty close to each other since we've both got grown boys who will be conscripted to fight for somebody's oil wells.

My boy and Pablo's boys have no oil wells; in fact, they've got exactly one old pair of blue duck pants apiece. Every darned drop of oil in Texas is owned by rich men who wouldn't let you have a speck of it if you didn't have the cash in your jeans. My wife is just worried plumb sick over the chance that the kid may get his brains shot out in a rich man's war and a poor

man's fight.

Every Sunday, she goes over to the Pentecostal Church and prays with a lot of other hungry folks for peace. Once in a while, I put on my old ten-gallon Stetson hat and go with her just to be sociable with the neighbors who go. Those people are soon going to get past the point of praying because they are so hopping mad about this business of having to go out and fight for something which means nothing to them. Their preacher is a young fellow of about thirty who made his living from WPA since the church members are too poor to pay him anything but a box of groceries once in a while. He got his 403 slip last Saturday, and the next day he preached a sermon telling the people that the Lord helps the folks who help themselves.

Pablo can't trust any politician to do anything for us, that they will always sell out when the horse starts bucking. I was thinking of what he told me when I was looking at the Alamo the other day; and saw the name of my great—great uncle spelled out in a tablet on the wall.

The people of Texas have got a big job ahead of them. I don't know yet just how they'll do that job, but when they get mad they stay mad until they get things straightened out. Their job is a bigger one than the men at the Alamo had to do; a bigger one even than the job of Sam Houston when he won Texas independence at the Battle of San Jacinto. But it's going to be done because there will be millions helping to do it.

B. F.

## Minnesota Farmers See Ruin in the Wake of War

Montevideo, Minn.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The best season in Minnesota is the fall. The sun has a fine, balmy glow. The intense heat of the short Minnesota summer is gone. The trees are laden with beautiful leaves, ranging from pale purple to bright red. The fields are golden with stubble, remains of the recent harvest. This year, in Minnesota, mother earth has been unusually generous to the toll of the farmer.

Amid this enchantment of a Minnesota fall, I drive to the field of Sam Gullickson, who is a farmer in Lincoln county. He is busy husking corn with his two sons on his 200-acre farm.

"Well, Sam, with this good crop and the war, the newspapers say the farmers are going to be prosperous again," I greet Sam.

"That's the stuff they told us the last time," Gullickson replies. "But what did we get? We got inflation. Our high prices for corn and

"Corn is 40 cents a bushel. Rye 31 cents a bushel. Eggs 16 cents a dozen. Oats 20 cents a bushel. Barley 40 cents a bushel. So the war hasn't even given us a cost of production price."

"I can't see any sense in spending billions for shells and ammunition to blow things and people all to kingdom come. If the government would spend that money for aid to the unemployed, so that they could buy more to eat and wear, that would help the farmer. Our products would then be in demand," said young Wolfe, who is a graduate of an agricultural college.

### WHAT MOTHERS SAY

His mother, Mrs. Henry Wolfe, who is very prominent in the Farmers Union activities in her community, didn't hesitate to name war for what it is.

"I didn't raise my four boys to be cannon fodder for Wall Street. They rob us of our labor. They rob us of our land. They now want to rob us of our boys, to die in the Dutch East Indies or some place else for the profiteers. They deny us cost of production or parity price for our products, so that some day we could have a home that would be ours."

"If our sons must go to war, then let's fight a war against hunger, want and misery. We farm women don't want our sons crippled and maimed for the rest of their lives, and still be without homes and security after the division of the spoils."

It is hard indeed to find a farmer, regardless of his political beliefs, who has any good word for war. The terrible economic spoliation that followed upon the heels of the last war, among other things, has crystallized a deep hatred against war, among the farmers.

I spoke to a neighbor of the Wolfes, who, in politics, has always been a Republican. He has a big farm of 800 acres, mortgaged, it is true.

To my query about what he thought about war, he put it this way:

"If you blow up a thousand dollars worth of dynamite, you destroy a thousand dollars worth of wealth. If you put a million dollars in guns you take that out of production. It's got to be paid by somebody. We farmers pay for it. It comes out of our pockets. There are now eating us up. I pay a little better than a \$1 an acre in taxes now. They certainly are going to be increased to pay for the war program. I know that we farmers are still paying for the last war. We just can't stand another war." Ludwig Ostrom, the Republican farmer declared.

The farmers in Minnesota are known for their progressive tendencies. In many respects they have been in the forefront of farm leadership in fighting against the monopolies. They certainly see nothing but disaster to them in war. And they say so. J.G.S.

## B'klyn Dock Worker Wants Fighting Union

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Workers' Correspondence Dept.:

For the past few months I have been reading in the Daily Worker how unions will suffer under all these new, so-called "defense laws." Those of your readers who are fortunate enough to belong to good strong unions have been able to enjoy some of the fruits of militant unionism. They have raised wages, cut down hours, established the closed shop and seniority rights. They know what their unions have won for them. They will fight to keep these gains.

But I wonder what will happen to those in phony unions, like myself and my fellow workers in the International Longshoremen's Association. This union is one of the most reactionary, and racketeer dominated of all in the A. F. of L. Because the capitalist press is sure to hide the true facts, I am writing this letter so your readers will know the conditions we longshoremen "enjoy" under our president, Joseph P. Ryan, and what we are fighting for.

Many of us in Red Hook, Brooklyn, have been dues paying members in good standing for ten or fifteen years. We kick in our \$5 regularly every month. But unless we also kick back to our delegates, or patronize their relatives in business in our neighborhood, we get no work. None of us know each day if we will put in one hour, twelve hours, or no hours. Rain or shine, hot or cold, the only way we can get work is to shape at the docks. I wish some of your readers could visit any dock at 8 o'clock some cold wet morning.

### THE KICK BACK

They'll see some 500 or 600 men at each dock waiting for work. At 8 o'clock, the stevedores or "boss" comes and picks out maybe one quarter of us. The rest have to go home to our families without any work. How does the "boss" pick the men? As he likes. None of us have any "rights" to our job. Do you think he'll pick a man who refuses to kick back part of his wages to the delegate who undoubtedly splits with the stevedore? Let one of us complain to our own union, delegate about speed up, underpaid wages, or anything else. He becomes a marked man and can "shape" for months without getting a job unless he goes to some other section of the waterfront.

Is there any other industry with so barbaric a hiring system as the "shape"? Was the slave market much worse? Yet on the West Coast longshoremen get work through their own union halls on a rotary system of hiring. Our officials know of this system, and they know that we want it because it is the only honest and fair way to distribute the work. Why don't they negotiate with the shipowners for this system? The reason they do not is they know they will lose the tribute they now exact through the kick back. They will lose that sword they now hold over the head of any militant worker dependent for his job on the "shape."

The "shape" is not the only evil in the longshore industry. But it is the keystone to all the others. Take away from the shipowners this life and death hold over our right to work, and those other evils, the kick back, the speed up, and undermanning with its resultant high accident rate, will be comparatively easy to abolish.

L. G.

## Has an Idea To Protect the Correspondent

Oneida County, New York.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

"It wouldn't be a bad idea, I think, to let the correspondents know that their letters would be held in strict confidence and the writer could not be easily identified from the publication. The main thing in the correspondence would be the news given and where it comes from. Not the name of the writer. For instance, a letter coming from N.Y. could be substituted 'County' and giving the initials of the writer."

"I had some experience in this years ago. An article with my name signed on a certain subject was widely distributed among employees. The superintendent received marked copies through the mail from employees either because they did not like the superintendent or for other reasons. In about a week I was given my discharge on a technicality, a trivial affair."

"That is the way the Roosevelt Administration is trying to get rid of Browder, through a technicality and trivial affair. It is the usual method."

"If I find anything of interest up this way will drop you a line."

"Best regards, 'J.K.O.'"

(We heartily agree.—Ed.)

## Taxi Driver 'Put Away His Jack Handle'

New York City.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

I'm the guy who once used a jack handle on a fellow just because he asked me to join the taxi-drivers union. I thought I was too "American." That was over six years ago. If I met him today, how I would apologize!

Now my wife can always tell when I miss buying the Daily Worker. It's the only antidote after an upsetting day.

But yesterday's (Thursday, Oct. 3) Daily Worker was a humdinger. The Dreiser article. I am mailing one copy to my father-in-law in New Jersey and one to my brother, who takes the New York Times as a bible. They are slowly putting away their own jack handles.

Sincerely, M.W.

P.S. This is my first letter to any newspaper. Thought it silly.

## Railroad Men Aid in Winning Protective Laws

Bronx, N.Y.C.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Much of the credit that goes to Roosevelt because of the Social Security Act, pension laws and other legislation, is misplaced.

To help gain these important social measures, the railroad workers expended much time and energy. Only because he knew the people were so overwhelmingly in favor of such laws and so insistent, did Roosevelt act, because he was forced to act.

This was a victory for the railroad worker as for every other worker. The threatened wage cut of 1938 was blocked also by a mass resistance on the part of the railroad workers. However, some railroad men are under the impression that this was President Roosevelt's personal work.

Let our workers never forget that only they themselves and by their concerted efforts can gain in their favor.

A RAILROAD WORKER.

## Painter Tells Why Strike Was Called Here

New York City.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The Painters have just terminated a five-week strike, a strike which showed the extraordinary determination of the general membership to protect and better the living standards of the 12,000 painters and their families. It was apparent that this was not only a strike against the organized employers (Master Painters Association) but against the real estate interests connected with monopoly capital itself.

Yes, the Painters were fighting Wall Street! That this strike ended in an agreement that the bosses were willing to arbitrate through the Mayor is a decided victory, considering that the bosses did not want to negotiate any agreement unless it was one to lower wages and worsen conditions.

The real issue of the strike was that the union should have the right to 25 per cent control of hiring in the shop. In the past the bosses had sole right to hire and fire whenever they chose. They have repeatedly abused that right in order to intimidate the painters into working longer hours and encourage kickback. Agreements with the union were flagrantly broken. The 25 per cent clause is a measure which will limit hiring and firing and guarantee that the agreement would be lived up to.

Many unions in the Building Trades have such clauses in their agreements, while some have 100 per cent control of hiring. It is this clause that in the long run will be arbitrated. The question is: whether the union has a right to protect the men from abuses or not. This question will be left in the hands of LaGuardia who is the main arbitrator.

Labor as a whole has no reason to put its faith in the Mayor. He has thrown overboard his whole social program for a war and hunger program. The fact that police brutality against strikers in New York has been on the increase, and the fact that he requested a \$1 appropriation for a housing and social program for the City of New York proves that he has attached

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## Become a Workers Correspondent!

With today's issue of the Daily Worker, WORKERS CORRESPONDENCE makes its bow. Letters from workers, such as those appearing on this page will be featured in the Daily Worker hereafter every Monday. You are invited to contribute to this important phase of the Daily Worker's handling of the news.

We cordially invite YOU to become a regular correspondent, and write of conditions on your job, your union's activities, or any other important topic which you think should reach other workers.

So—write early and often.

himself to the friends of his assistant, Rockefeller, Jr.

We also know that the Mayor does not want to lose Labor's vote in New York City, and it is wise for Labor and the friends of Labor to let the Mayor understand that in this arbitration he has the welfare of 12,000 families to think of; that he use his office to protect the wages and hours and working conditions of the Painters. The people of the City of New York should write to the Mayor telling him that the cause of the militant painters is the cause of all Labor, and that the union is justified in its modest demand for 25 per cent control in the shops. M.D.

## Mr. Willklevelt

Bronx, N. Y.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Roosevelt or Willkie? That is the campaign question railroaders are asking themselves but telling no one else! Instead of a landslide enthusiasm for either of these two candidates there seems to be a desire for some kind of a "protest" vote in general this year, and especially among railroad workers.

There is a desire for PEACE instead of war, a desire for JOBS to end unemployment, and a desire for SECURITY and CIVIL LIBERTIES. Workers know what they want, and for these reasons will not vote for either Roosevelt or Willkie. Buttons do not always tell the story of what is going to happen in the voting booth.

A RAILROAD DRIVER.



## A Waterfront Driver Thinks Things Over

New York City.

Workers Correspondence Dept.:

The only way I can start is by saying that up and down the New York waterfront, a lot of men were fooled by the promises of the Labor A. N. D. (After the New Deal) Administration. When laws, to be used against the monopolies are used instead against unions (Sherman Anti-Trust Law)—when laws were passed, not at a time when Spain needed help against the Ford, Knudsen, Hillmans and Greens of Spain, but after a pack of international munitions hounds started the second World War—our government saw fit to violate the will and wishes of the people, to sell ammunition, ships, planes, etc. to the warring nation.

They say it will bring prosperity. Business will pick up. More work. Bull! All the waterfront drivers, seamen, know what it is all about. Soon as the fog lifted, when it was plain that step by step we were drawn closer to the war—when the Tobins, Ryans and shipowners jumped on the bandwagon (even at one time they spoke against the war), we knew then that the unions would be next in line for being attacked (the Communists were first!)

It wasn't long before all the business, the work, the prosperity disappeared around that everlasting corner, and the men on the docks and trucks began to open their eyes.

Sure, there's plenty of business going on—but with building the country, but with smashing it! On the waterfront a few barns are working full blast on stuff for the so-called defense program, and only a few longshoremen out of the thousands are working night and day, loading and unloading ships with Roosevelt's "everything short of war" which means WAR.

And the rest of the men are just shapers, wasting their days and weeks hanging around looking for work—just shapers but no work. One which man hit the nail on the head. He's working on sugar:

"Boy, on boy, I'm sick at looking at all this sweet stuff. Wait till we are finished stacking this stuff. Watch the price go up again like the last time. There was plenty of sugar the last time too, but not in reach of the consumer."

A Waterfront Driver

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**ISRAEL AMTER**  
Candidate for U. S. Senator

**E. GURLEY FLYNN**  
Candidate for Representative-at-large

JOHN GATES, Secretary New York State Young Communist League

## ELECTION RALLY

# MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

## Sunday Nov. 3

7 P. M.

AUSPICES: N. Y. STATE ELECTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE COMMUNIST PARTY, 35 East 12th Street, New York, N. Y.



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MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1940

### Announcing Workers' Correspondence

• With today's issue, we are happy to begin once more the publication of Workers' Correspondence in the Daily Worker.

We are satisfied that this new feature will contribute in no small measure to a better understanding of what is going on in America and of what to do about it.

The experiences of the American workers and farmers in their home localities, their shops and factories and on their farms, are closed chapters for the monopoly press. For its part, the Daily Worker wants to hear and tell others of what is happening among the common people throughout America. We want to hear of conditions and struggles in Kokomo, Kalamazoo, Kennebunkport—of what is taking place in the great auto plants of Detroit, in the giant steel industry, among the needle and shoe workers of New York and elsewhere, in the local unions of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods.

None can tell the story of these things, occurring in the "grass roots" of farm and industry, better than the workers and farmers themselves. We are pleased at the number who have volunteered to serve as workers' correspondents. We ask for more to respond.

Every Monday—with the cooperation of the working people themselves—we shall present these intimate pictures of the conditions and struggles of people in their own home grounds.

### A New Formula for Silencing the People

• Under the guise of fighting "foreign agents" and "sabotage," Attorney General Jackson got off this one Saturday:

"They (foreign agents) seek to undermine constituted authority and by disparagement and hostility to destroy the prestige of public officials."

Actually, Jackson is here branding as a "foreign agent" any citizen who criticizes a public official. He is giving protection to such notoriously corrupt political machines as Hague in New Jersey, the Kelly-Nash outfit in Chicago, the Southern poll tax regimes, or Tammany in New York. For it is the foul Republican and Democratic machines in the various states which are themselves undermining "constituted authority" and destroying political and democratic liberties.

It becomes plainer every day why Jackson and his fake "civil liberties unit" do not enforce the Bill of Rights. When the reactionary state officials are wiping out free elections by their attacks upon the Communist and other minority parties, Jackson is threatening the people, daring them to criticize these officials. In their drive to silence free public expression and take the country to war, the Roosevelt Administration and Wall Street have lined up squarely against the people's desire for progressive, clean government.

### Robbing America Of 'Free Elections'

• In "The Presidential Battle Page," of Friday's New York Daily News, the Republican National Committee devotes its allotted space to taking pot-shots at Mr. Roosevelt's recent talk about "free elections."

The Republican pre-election irony is directed at the Solid South and at Hague's strong-arm stronghold of Jersey City.

There are no "free elections" in the South, says the Republican broadside—suddenly remembering the poll-tax scandal, which the Republican Party has aided the Bourbons to maintain below the Mason and Dixie line. There are no "free elections" in Jersey City, also asserts the publicity man for Willkie, conveniently forgetting to add that Hague's corrupt regime has been upheld for years by the equally corrupt New Jersey Republican machine, particularly in Atlantic County.

But there are no free elections throughout the major part of America in this 1940 campaign—and the Republican Party has dipped its own hands in the muck of suppression of minority parties along with the White House. Both the Wall Street parties are equally guilty of the un-American scenes which we witness today—particularly in the persecution of the Communist Party and the fraudulent exclusion of that party from the ballot.

The cheap frame-up against Earl Browder, and the refusal to permit him to campaign throughout the nation, have brought out in high light the conspiracy between the Republican and Democratic high commands to prohibit a party of peace from reaching the masses with its message.

In Pittsburgh Thursday, two witnesses at the trials of the Communist Party petition

canvassers lifted the veil on the Hitler-like terror which has been going on in the Republican-controlled State of Pennsylvania. A man whose wife was about to have a child was so badgered by detectives that he stated falsely that the petition had been misrepresented to him. On the witness stand Thursday he told the truth and revealed the terror under which he has been living. Another petition signer told a similar story.

In Ohio the Republican Attorney General has thrown out the petition of the Communist Party, even though all the intimidation and fraud practiced by the state officials still left the petition with 4,000 more names than are legally required.

The persecution of the Communist Party demonstrates, in state after state, that the Roosevelt dictatorship has robbed the people of free elections. And the Republican Party is allied in this nefarious assault upon American democratic rights. The people cannot allow this Hitlerite state of affairs to continue. They can increase their protests against this conspiracy to rob them of the chance to vote against war and for peace and security.

## China Spurs Its Education Amid War With Japan

CHUNGKING (By Mail).—Thirty college and 150 senior middle school graduates are wanted for the semester which began in September by the Institute of Rural Reconstruction of the Mass Education Movement Association headed by Dr. James Y. C. Yen.

The 30 college graduates are wanted for the post-graduate division of the institute which consists of three departments, rural education, agricultural economics and agriculture. To each department will be assigned 10 students for research work under the direction and supervision of outstanding Chinese experts.

The undergraduate division will take in 150 new students, middle school graduates who are to be equally divided among the three departments of rural education, agriculture and handicraft industries.

Entrance examinations for the applicants were held on Sept. 1 and 2 at the institute near Chungking. The Mass Education Movement Association has built new quarters with experimental farms of several hundred mow attached to them.

#### FIRST UNDERGRADUATE DIVISION

The opening of the autumn semester, this year, marks the inauguration of the undergraduate division of the institute. The post-graduate division was started last year when 15 Chinese university graduates began research work in the departments of rural education, agricultural economics and agriculture.

The institute was founded by the Mass Education Movement Association with the cooperation of several other organizations interested in rural reconstruction in China. They include the rural education department of the National Christian Council, headed by Dr. W. Y. Chen, and the Chinese Rural Reconstruction Association, headed by Mr. Liang Shu-ming.

On the faculty of the institute are the country's leading rural economists, agriculturists, local government specialists, and other technical experts. Among them are: Mr. Ma Po-an, an American-trained local government expert, formerly head of the political science department of the University of Nanking; Dr. Ho Ti-hsien, a French-trained expert in jurisprudence; Mr. Chao Pu-hsia, who has had many years' experience in rural education work in Kiangsi Province; Mr. Wu Hui-pao, American-trained agricultural economist; Mr. Chang Shao-fang, graduate of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking; and Mr. Chow Yin-tang who specialized in history and political science in the United States.

#### WUHAN UNIVERSITY IN KIATING

"The world's most beautiful mountains and rivers are found in Szechwan and Szechwan's most beautiful mountains and rivers are near Kiating." Thus wrote the famous Sung Dynasty scholar, Su Tung-po, about Kiating. This landscape is now enjoyed by one of China's best, though youngest, institutions of higher learning—Wuhan University.

With a history of some ten years, Wuhan University, in faculty and student body, in equipment and curriculum, has outgrown many of its seniors. By the time of its removal in 1938 from its 45,000-acre campus atop the attractive Lo Chia Mountain, seven miles outside Wuchang, it already ranked among the best of China's universities.

In Kiating the university is housed in rented buildings and in newly-constructed quarters. Though these structures cannot be compared in beauty and impressiveness with Lo Chia Shan campus, the students and teachers need not feel homesick in the far-western city which is also known as Lo-shan (Mountain of Happiness).

Aside from the temporary occupation by the Japanese of their Wuchang premises, the school has suffered no losses during the removal. All its library and laboratory equipment were safely transported to Kiating, making it the best provided university among the schools that moved to West China. Its library has recently been augmented by a big shipment of books, magazines, and other reference material obtained from the Carnegie Foundation by Professor Chow Keng-sheng during a trip in the United States.

Beginning with the next semester, a chemical engineering department will be added to the university in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Education, which has granted a subsidy of \$170,000 for that purpose.

This will bring the number of departments of the college of engineering to five. The other four are electrical and mechanical engineering, architecture and mining. The college boasts of a large and well-equipped factory the like of which can be found in no other college in China. This factory serves students of various departments as laboratory and workshop.

## Letters From Readers

### "Underground Stream" Intensely Interesting, and Educational

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the opinion of an amateur critic, "The Underground Stream," by Albert Maltz, is an event, not only for the Daily Worker in its serial publication, but for modern literature.

Mr. Maltz has proven himself to be a great writer. He tells you the truth and facts—then permits you to form your own conclusions.

The story is intensely interesting and educational and seemed to end all too soon. The Daily Worker was fortunate in securing such a story. J. O.

Boonville, N. Y.

## WEATHER VANE

by Gropper



### Some Aspects of Dialectics

## Passing of Quantitative Into Qualitative Changes; Sudden Leaps in Development

(This is the second of a series of articles on some aspects of dialectics, which was started in yesterday's Sunday Worker.)

Quantitative change, that is, change in size, number, growth, rate of development, etc., of any definite thing does not affect its quality. But this is so only up to a certain point of time.

Quantitative changes operate gradually, latently, imperceptibly. A single quantitative change may be insignificant and difficult to discern. But the most insignificant quantitative changes nevertheless have their effect by dint of gradual accumulation. At first they do not affect the qualitative definiteness of the thing in question. But with the passage of time they make themselves felt. At a certain stage of accumulation the quantitative changes cease to be "indifferent" to quality. They burst this quality. They bring it to pass that the hitherto unchanged quality of the thing is now compelled to change as well. In such event the thing no longer simply increases or diminishes; it either becomes something else or undergoes an essential change. The quality of the thing has changed.

Whereas the quantitative change in the thing proceeds gradually, latently, imperceptibly, the qualitative change proceeds abruptly, in the form of a leap. Quantitative changes take place uninterruptedly while qualitative changes are an interruption of the gradualness of change. Quantitative change is gradual whereas qualitative change denotes a leap. Quantitative changes are evolution; qualitative—revolution.

This is the theme on which Joseph Stalin lays down the following classical proposition: "Contrary to metaphysics, dialectics does not regard the process of development as a simple process of growth, where quantitative changes do not lead to qualitative changes but as a development which passes from insignificant and imperceptible quantitative changes to open, fundamental changes, to qualitative changes; a development in which the qualitative changes occur not gradually, but rapidly and abruptly, taking the form of a leap from one state to another; they occur not accidentally but as the natural result of an accumulation of imperceptible and gradual quantitative changes." (History of CPSU (B), Short Course, p. 107.)

The doctrine of the passing of quantitative changes into qualitative changes brings out with striking force the revolutionary essence of dialectics, that peculiar feature which led Herzen to call dialectics the "algebra of revolution."

We can state that our epoch has fully corroborated in every field of science and social life the revolutionary doctrine of leaps as expounded in Marxist dialectics. Physics and chemistry can supply any number of examples of how an accumulation of quantitative changes results in a leap in which a qualitative change of the physical and chemical properties of the particular body takes place.

From a study of physics we learn, for instance, that there are certain temperatures and pressures, precisely fixed in the majority of cases, at which specified physical bodies will boil, liquify, solidify, etc. Thus copper melts at a temperature of 1,083 degrees centigrade. This temperature is the "critical point," the "constant" at which the qualitative change in the state of copper takes place.

Darwin's theory of evolution recognizes at the outset that certain imperceptible, accidental, individual organisms deviating from the norm are favored by the process of natural selection, become pronounced through heredity and the result of it all is the salutory, mutational appearance of a new species.

Everywhere in nature leaps are natural and inevitable phenomena. The more so are leaps in development natural and inevitable in the history of human society.

Quantitative change occurs while the old quality still persists. Qualitative change means the end of the old and the birth of the new. But this supersession, this transformation, the appearance of this new, hitherto non-existent, phenomenon denotes also the genesis of a new method of producing quantitative changes.

In the language of dialectics this is called the "reverse passing of quality into quantity." The reverse transition of the thing from stormy, salutory change to imperceptible, hidden quantitative change. Quantitative changes begin once more, but now on a new basis, for inherent in every quality there is a special type of quantitative changes. Both in science and in political life it is important to differentiate between the different types of leaps. All leaps are sudden and quick when compared with the periods of gradual quantitative change that precede them. Some leaps come off very fast while others consume a rather lengthy period of time. When water changes from a liquid to a gaseous state upon reaching the boiling point, the leap is instantaneous, it "at once" changes from water to steam.

Political revolutions sometimes take decades, as, for instance, the Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union.

There are leaps which change only one or several of the essential properties of a body. Other leaps destroy the body itself, replacing one thing by another thing.

The transition of capitalism from its pre-monopoly stage to imperialism was a "passing of quantity into quality." It was a salutory change which occurred during the last quarter of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century. But it was a leap within the realm of capitalism. But the leap which Russia made as a result of the October Socialist Revolution was a different matter. This leap destroyed capitalism in Russia.

Then there are noisy leaps and noiseless leaps. Let us illustrate once more by an example from chemistry. If a pinch of manganese dioxide is added to some molten potassium chlorate, the latter rapidly disintegrates and gives off oxygen. But if you mix potassium chlorate with carbon, sulphur or even put a piece of paper into it and heat the mixture, it will explode. If you put a flame to hydrogen in an airtight test tube it will burn quietly, but if air gets into the test tube there will be an explosion.

And in social life too leaps which occur in the form of political revolutions must be differentiated from leaps which proceed peacefully, without a social convulsion. The transition from capitalism to socialism is not a "peaceful growing of capitalism into socialism," as the revisionists claimed, but is effected by means of a political revolution. The contradictions existing within capitalism are constantly becoming more accentuated and cannot be resolved within the framework of the capitalist system. The gradual qualitative change in the productive forces, the constantly rising degree of the socialization of labor and the process of concentration and centralization strikes against the bars set by the private appropriation of the means of production. These owners, the capitalists, who are in control of state authority, do not voluntarily renounce their privileges. Only the revolutionary transformation of the private property in the means of production into social property can tear down the barriers which had prevented the qualitative change in the relations of production made necessary by the quantitative changes in the productive forces.

The transition from Socialism, the first phase of Communism, to the higher phase of Communism will be effected quite differently. Here too quantity passes into quality, here too leaps are inevitable, but these leaps require no new political revolution, since under Socialism social relations present no obstacle to the transition to a new quality, since the whole of socialist society is interested in this transition and is promoting it with all the means at its disposal.

(To be continued)

## 100 Percent Union

by Louis F. Budenz

IF FATE ever permits you the favor to dwell in Chicago, you will walk some golden autumn holiday through Lincoln Park off Diversey Boulevard.

There you will run across the statue of John P. Altgeld, who as Governor of Illinois fought for Debs in the Pullman strike, denounced "government by injunction," freed those of the Haymarket martyrs whom he could save and shook both of his fists at the menace of oncoming Monopoly.

The bronze "Eagle Forgotten"—standing there through the kindly remembrance of his labor friends—extends his arm to shield the worker, the widowed and the orphan. In this tribute, warm as you can note it to be, one obvious incongruity appears. The statue does not show that such strength as was in the Altgeld arm came from the united might of those very workers, widows and orphans.

Such is unfortunate, though it may seem a pardonable blindness in those who admired Altgeld. The best that was in this man came from the fact that he cut through his well-to-do middle class surroundings to accept the guidance of the worker Schilling, to learn from the worker Debs and to catch some of the spirit of the worker-martyrs of Haymarket.

In this thought there is something which progressive labor men can pause to learn at the foot of the Altgeld statue. Even in those days of Bryanism and the Populists, the pulse of American life was shouting ever more loudly: "Labor will have to lead the people—the farmers and the middle classes—for them to be saved from the overlords of Monopoly."

In our day, when imperialism is in full bloom, that about has become a veritable roll of thunder. These progressive labor men have to catch a greater understanding of the power of their class and from such understanding come to know that labor leaders today are obliged to become those "tribunes of the people" of whom Lenin spoke.

Five fast-moving episodes in last week Chicago mock at the Illinois that Altgeld tried to build and furnish a reminder of the many-sided and closely-interlocked fight that progressive labor leadership has on its hands. These incidents furnish a fleeting glimpse of the world in which labor lives today—imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism.

EPISODE I. George Scalise, Green's gift to the racket of "Pink" Pegler, was indicted all over again in the Windy City for embezzlement of \$118,000 of his union's funds. The indictment is obtained by that political fellow-traveler of Scalise, State's Attorney Thomas Courtney of Cook County, whose record reeks with strike-breaking assaults on labor—including bitter persecution of the victims of the Memorial Day Massacre—and who has ruled the teamsters unions of Chicago with a rod of iron through the accomplice work of goons and gorillas.

Thus does Big Business breed the Scalises in the soil of class collaboration, relying on these corrupt racketeers to degrade the conditions of the workers and nurturing them through such "patriotic" fellow-servants as William Green. Thus does Big Business also crush the Scalises underfoot when they are no longer serviceable or when they can be set up as horrible examples, to advance strike-breaking.

Progressive labor leadership has the job of routing the Greens and the Scalises, of defeating class collaboration and of educating the workers to the fact that Scalise, Courtney and Pegler alike are the anti-labor creatures of Monopoly. (Upon Pegler I have conferred the ancient and dishonorable title of "Pink," since his service to the Open Shoppers in general and to Roy Howard in particular against the Newspaper Guild are those formerly performed by the Pinkerton Detective Agency.)

EPISODE II. The Milk Monopoly on Tuesday last raised the price of its product in Chicago, and Mr. Thurman Arnold's Sir Galahad tilting at the trusts was exposed again as a film-flam.

The new gouge follows within a fortnight the much-heralded "compromise settlement" of the Roosevelt administration with the trust, withdrawing the anti-trust suit against the "Chicago milk industry." To soothe the feelings of the people, the Monopoly has the gall to lay the blame for the new increase on the wages of the milk drivers, although the union had just accepted a cut in wages from \$48 per week to \$43 for the specific purpose of keeping down the price of milk!

While jailing such valiant fighters against racketeering as Irving Potash of the Furriers, the Roosevelt administration builds up the looting by the trusts through such highly advertised "triumphs for the people" as the skin game played by Thurman Arnold in the Milk Trust "consent decree." Progressive labor leadership has to explain to the people the protective work which Roosevelt is pulling off for the Monopolies.

EPISODE III. DuPont, the master merchant of death, defeated the farmers of Will County—and will get their farms for a song through "eminent domain" condemnation by the government. DuPont will receive as a gift, free gratis, some of the best farm land in Illinois and a huge modern plant—while 1,500 persons will begin an exodus. The farmers are to be "granted" the magnificent sum of \$125 to \$175 per acre for land which under eminent domain should draw \$400 per unit—and may have to apologize to boot for having opposed the gyping.

These farmers lost—as farmers are doing in too many regions—because they did not seek or receive the aid of labor. Too long in Illinois has the farmer-labor alliance been hanging fire, and too damaging is the outcome day by day of such delay. The farmer, caught in the same capitalist net as labor, has to be won as the firm friend of the unions—and the pace toward that end must be a quickening one.

EPISODES IV and V go together, though their locale may seem to be rather far apart. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board and theoretician for Big Business, outlined to the representatives of the Farm Equipment Trust in the Windy City on Wednesday the military dictatorship which Wall Street is arranging for America. At almost the same moment, down in Springfield, Illinois was getting a foretaste of such dictatorship in the flagrant denial to the Communist Party of a place on the ballot—through personal orders from the White House.

Progressive labor can note that it is the Communist Party—which is in the forefront of the battle against the Milk Trust, against the racketeering little brothers of Big Business, for the farmer-labor alliance and against the military dictatorship—which is the party robbed of its ballot rights in this high-handed manner.

In these events of a hectic seven days in the great Midwestern metropolis are knit together many of the high points of a rounded-cut program for the labor movement, to save its life and to make a forward march. Progressive Labor can learn much for itself today by taking a moment to study Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"—to master clearly the nature of Monopoly, its evils, its agents in the labor movement and the many fronts on which it must be fought.







# Sports

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1940

## THE STARS SPEAK:

(Exclusive Daily Worker Feature)

### BUCK NEWSOM SAYS:

I'm not saying it was the best game I ever pitched, but it was one of the best. Before it started I said to myself I'm going to pitch this one for my dad. The Reds are a great team. They make a pitcher keep bearing down, but today I don't think any club could have beat me.



BUCK NEWSOM

That game Newsom pitched was a beauty. It was something like the game he hurled last summer against Washington when he had perfect control and good stuff. I'm planning to use Rowe tomorrow in Cincinnati, but I won't announce the catcher till I get together with Schoolie just before the game. I want him to choose his own receiver. You might not think that important, but it often is. I can't say anything just now about who'll pitch the seventh game because I hope there won't be any seventh game. It's too bad we have to go to Cincinnati. But if we've got to go—let's go.

### HANK GREENBERG SAYS:

This was a great day but they're all great days when you win. It was particularly good this Sunday in Detroit with the big crowd and the enthusiasm these Tiger fans have and I enjoyed hitting that one for them. It was a fast ball slightly inside. He figured I was watching for the curve but I guess I was guessing one step ahead of him.

### DICK BARTELL SAYS:

We're in the same place we were before. One game ahead of them. If Schoolboy can hold the Reds four or five innings tomorrow or until our hitters can break loose, the series will be over.

### JUNIOR THOMPSON SAYS:

I couldn't get the ball over the plate today and anyhow I didn't have much of anything on the ball. Those Tigers don't bite much at bad stuff.

### JIMMY WILSON SAYS:

We'll beat them back home in the last two games with our two big boys, Walters and Derringer. Just you wait and see. They have what it takes to do it and they will.

### BILL McKECHNIE SAYS:

You don't need to ask me for my story today because all I can say is that they had a great pitcher out there in the box working for them. Of course, Thompson wasn't right. He laid off too long since his last start and wasn't keen on control or curve. The result was they opened up on him. I received a wire from a fan this afternoon. It said: "Who ever heard of Junior Thompson, what's the matter with Bucky Walters? Some management." Well, if I'd have used Bucky today we would have been in some spot tomorrow. The way Newsom was pitching nobody could have beaten him.

### HANK GOWDY SAYS:

It would have taken Frank Merriwell to beat those Tigers this afternoon. And he isn't in our line-up. But tomorrow you'll see Bucky Walters better than he was in the first game. He had a few minutes of nervous wildness then, you remember. He won't this time.

### WHAT'S ON

Chicago, Ill.

REGISTER NOW for Chicago Workers School, 211 S. Wells St., Room 203, Marx-Leninism, Trade Unionism, and Cultural courses. Fall Term begins Oct. 7.

#### SCHOOL REGISTRATION

WORKERS SCHOOL classes in Principles of Communism, Economics, Marx-Leninism, History of C.P.S.U., American History, Trade Unionism, Russian, English, Open tonight! Register today, Room 203, 35 E. 12th St., N.Y.C.

BALLROOM dance lessons, class and private Workers rates. Registration daily 2-5 P.M. Social Dance Group, Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Pl. ST. 9-0290, Miriam Pallas.



CLASSES BEGIN TONIGHT!  
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CONTINUES ALL WEEK

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# NEWSOM BLANKS REDS 8-0 WITH 3 HITS AS TIGERS REGAIN SERIES LEAD

## Redskins, Bears Win on Pro Grid

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 6 (UP).—The Washington Redskins rolled over the Pittsburgh Steelers 40 to 10 before 26,213 fans today in a national professional football league game.

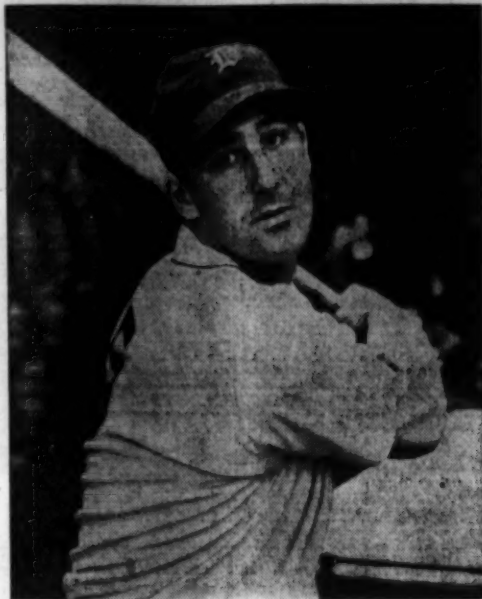
With Sammy Baugh leading the forward passing attack and Jimmy Johnston, formerly of the University of Washington, showing the way along the ground, the Redskins pushed over six touchdowns to remain undefeated and lead in the Eastern Division.

**SCORE BY PERIODS:**  
Washington ..... 14-7-13-6 40  
Pittsburgh ..... 3-0-7-0 10  
**Washington Scoring:** Touchdowns: Johnston 2; Seymour 2; Miller. Points after touchdown: Masterson 2; Russell; Sanford.  
**Pittsburgh Scoring:** Touchdown: Condit. Point after touchdown: Nicolai.  
**Field Goal:** Nicolai (46 yard placement).

**MUNICIPAL STADIUM, Cleveland, Oct. 6 (UP).**—The burly Chicago Bears warded off the lightning thrusts of the shifty Cleveland Rams in the final period today to win 21 to 14 in a national professional football league game.

Parker Hall sparked the Rams to two touchdowns in the third period. McAfee starred in the early drive.

## HANK TEES OFF



Big Hank Greenberg drove in four of the Tiger runs yesterday. His first homer of the series was a tremendous blast into the upper left field deck in the third with two on to start the scoring. He hit two singles and a long fly to right center that scored a run. He's batting .346 for the series to date, and fielding magnificently in his outfield post. The greatest player in the game over the course of the regular season, he's carried that form right into the Series.

## Early Upsets, Cornell Power Highlight Grid

### NYU, Dartmouth, Yale Are Early Casualties—Big Red Terrific

By Lester Rodney  
How do you do, folks? The upsets have begun. N.Y.U.'s "coterie of husky blockers knocking 'em down" (see "On the Scoreboard" Oct. 5) didn't knock down much of anything Saturday but the Violets' ranking as a well pointed Lafayette team struck swiftly and cohesively to win 9-7. NYU looked like a team that was still a couple of weeks away from jelling into its final form. No real passer has emerged from the flock of pretty good otherwise backs, and until the pass plays click the ground game isn't going to go too well. The first line is good and the Violets can make a quick pickup yet.

The Howards, Dudleys, Cardozos and Glenskos of Virginia should of stood in the Music Hall as far as Yale was concerned Saturday. What traditions and courtly customs are left for Saturday's millions to hang onto when the early season warm-up turns out to be too hot for poor Old Eli? But at least the forlorn Coach Ducky Pond can send a commendably sympathetic message to mentor Earl Blaik at Dartmouth—Virginia is a little better known in the upper grid circles than the tough little bunch of soot stained ladies from Western Pennsylvania called Franklin and Marshall who upended the big Green at Hanover.

Then there were two of the nation's potential mighties who won their games as expected, but did it against tough opposition so overwhelmingly and crushingly as to have the scores constitute some sort of upsets themselves. Every-one knew that Cornell had the potential team of the year in the

### 13 Out of 20 Called Right

The predicting department opened with an average of 684 as "On the Scoreboard" called 13 right, 6 wrong, and one tied. The mistakes were made on NYU, Yale, CCNY, Nebraska, Indiana and Tulane.

East, but nobody really thought the Big Red was good enough to roll over Andy Kerr's Colgate by such a margin as 34-0. They have it all, even that magic bid of gambling - and - getting-away-with-it quarterbacking that great ball clubs who know their strength sometimes have. Leading by only one touchdown in the first quarter, back on his own 10 yard line, Hal McCullough coolly fired a tricky diagonal pass to end Hersey to move the pigskin to midfield. Big line, raft of talented backs and all kinds of attack. There's nothing but Ohio State on the Big Red schedule to worry it too much.

**HE'S REAL!**  
Then came the 4-0 shellacking hung on Syracuse at its own and homecoming day festival by Northwestern, with Mr. Bill De Correvont stepping out of cold print and showing the natives of the upstate Salt City what all the shouting's been about. Big Ten's hot, Minnesota's back too, following its licking of Washington by beating Nebraska too. Purdue was good enough to lose only in the last seconds to Ohio State. Tommy Harmon, the season's one man riot to date, took care of Michigan's 21 points personally as the Ann Arborites edged old foe Michigan State.  
Down South Tennessee is ob-

### Northwestern in Hot Midwest Scramble—You Figure the Coast!

viously it again after pushing Wallace Wade's supposedly best Duke team around in the early season "climax" game. And the Coast muddle continued (hyla doing, Farrell) as Santa Clara edged UCLA Friday night and Oregon State tied USC—didn't "hold them" to a tie, just tied them. Fourteen first downs each.

**NICK WORRIED LIONS**  
Columbia wasn't yet the team Lou Little will make of it in licking Maine, but with Nick Butler's spies watching for suspicious anti-British signs from sopho Governor and Gehrmann, maybe the boys couldn't out loose with all their stuff. They'll have to against Dartmouth next week, F and M upset or no.

Have we forgotten anyone. Oh, yes, CCNY and Colby. Well, just wait till the basketball season. And my Slippery Rock Teachers came back to wallop Westminster 27-0. Be it known after due research that their conquerors of last week, Shippensburg Teachers, licked the Kutztown Teachers 13-6.

**YE EARLY RATINGS**  
**EAST:** Cornell, Boston College, Fordham.  
**SOUTH:** Tennessee, Alabama, Duke.  
**SOUTHWEST:** Texas A & M, Southern Methodist, TCU.  
**MIDWEST:** Northwestern, Ohio State, Minnesota, Notre Dame.  
**FAR WEST:** Hey, Farrell!!!

### FISTIC ROW:

They're talking of a Henry Armstrong-Fritzie Zivic rematch in January. Fritzie is bound to give the deposed champ another crack, and is quite willing, being confident that he can repeat his win over the slipping Henry. However, Armstrong took quite a beating, and the cuts above his eyes will take a while healing. Nor is he quite decided as to whether he wants to call it a career yet or not. He says he doesn't want to go out on a negative note and thinks he could turn the tables on Zivic in a rematch. But he's also impelled to call it quits and go to work on his almost finished book. Henry is married, has a wife and four-year-old daughter. He lives in Los Angeles.

Out of the spectacular prelude card at the Garden Friday night have come some potentially good matches. Young Jim Robinson, Negro Golden Gloves sensation, is due to get plenty of fights after his sensational pro debut in kayoing the very tough Joe Echeverria. Brought along right, Jim looks like the next Negro champion of the world. He has everything, but is still young. A year's careful campaigning should find him ready to really step.

Julie Kogan, thunderous flitting lightweight who all but kayoed Percy Scalzo, is sure to get his long overdue breaks now in the form of matches with the leading lightweight contenders and eventually the champ. While Joey Janotti, who brought the house down in his toe to toe duel with Curley St. Angelo, scored a crack at the slightly deburated Scalzo's featherweight crown. . . . I. R.

## Greenberg Blasts Terrific Three Run Homer as Detroit Bats Rout Thompson in 3rd

Campbell Also Socks in Game That Gives Tigers 3-2 Edge in Series; Teams Return to Cincinnati Today with Bucky Walters Favored To Even It Against Rowe

DETROIT, Oct. 6 (UP).—Buck Newsom pitched one of the masterpieces of his career today. He hurled a glorious 3-hit triumph which for the third time in the series put the Detroit Tigers on top. Behind Newsom's classical pitching the Tigers triumphed, 8-0, and left for Cincinnati tonight to resume the series with a lead of three games to two. The sixth, and seventh, if necessary, will be played in Cincinnati Monday and Tuesday.

Needing only one game to win the world's championship for the second time in six years, the Tigers will pitch Schoolboy Rowe, the lanky Arkansas right hander who was so rudely treated by the Reds in the second game. The Reds will counter with Bucky Walters, who held the Tigers to three hits, and snapped the American League's streak of 10 straight triumphs over a span of three years.

The largest crowd of the World Series, 55,189 persons, jammed their way into Briggs Stadium today to see Old Bobo, as Newsom is affectionately known to his teammates and friends, spin his magic spell around the Reds.

There were some misgivings about his ability to pitch another outstanding game. But the National League champions were at his mercy.

He retired them in succession in three innings, permitted only three singles, walked two and did not allow a single man to reach third. Only one got as far as second—Mike McCormick who singled in the fourth and reached the midway station on an infield out. Newsom fanned seven and had his fast ball crackling in the face of the Reds' best hitters all day.

The Reds started their sophomore right hander, Gene Thompson, and he was given a savage thrumping by the Tigers. They started to work on him in the first and, although they didn't score until the third they had him punch-drunk and hanging on the ropes almost continuously.

After narrowly escaping the first two innings without giving up a run Thompson was greeted by successive singles by Barney McCosky and Charley Gehring at the start of the third.

Then Hank Greenberg, the American League home run king who hit 41 circuit clouts during the season, ruined Thompson. With one strike and two balls on him, the tall, black-thatched Detroit left hander smashed the longest home run of the series into an exit in the upper left field stands. It was easily 380 feet. Those three runs were enough for Newsom but the Tigers kept punching at Thompson.

**CAMPBELL SOCKS**  
Billy Sullivan walked to start the fourth, was sacrificed to second by Newsom, and scored by Dick Bartell's double down the left field line. Thompson walked McCosky and McKechnie waved him out of the box. Whitely Moore, making his third relief appearance, came in and walked Gehring, filling the

**CHICAGO CITY SERIES**  
(10 Innings):  
White Sox . . . 000 000 201 2-5 10 0  
Cubs . . . . . 100 200 000 1-4 7 0  
Lyons and Trush; Olsen and Todd.

**College Grid Results**  
Mt. St. Mary 7, St. Francis 6.  
Niagara 26, Canisius 7.  
LLU 6, Providence 0.

**DETROIT, Oct. 6.**—Joe Louis, sitting right in back of home plate where he can watch those curves break, cheered, his favorite big league ball club, the Detroit Tigers, and his favorite player, Hank Greenberg, on today as the Tigers beat the Reds 8-0 and Greenberg clouted a tremendous three run homer. As a night worker in the Ford plant, Joe spent many an afternoon in the bleachers watching the Tigers some years back, and he still roots for them.

The champ is through fighting till probably early next year, he says.

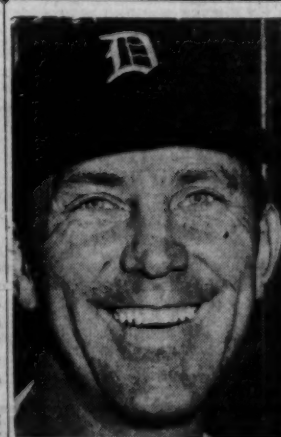
## Little Dick Bartell Can't Move as Fast But His Barking Keeps Tigers on Toes

DETROIT, Oct. 6 (UP).—A little bantam rooster shortstop who toured around the National League for 12 years and finally was waived out of the circuit as a washed-up player is making a new kind of niche for himself.

With a strident voice that can be heard all over the ball park, rowdy Dick Bartell is driving the Detroit Tigers onward to their goal of the world's championship.

This little fellow who was practically kicked off the Chicago Cubs is telling a lot of big guys weighing 185, 200 and 210 pounds where to get off and making em like it. His bat doesn't carry much authority but when it comes to putting hustle and ginger in an aging and lifeless infield he's the goods.

Buck Newsom felt the stinging lash of his words on opening day when he neglected to back up third base late in the game. Billy Werber had doubled with one out. Then Mike McCormick rolled to Rudy York at first. Newsom failed to back up third to protect a bad throw in case Werber tried to advance on the play. Bartell went charging toward the box and in a sharp tone that could be heard in the press box



DICK BARTELL

was right. In talking about it in the dressing room afterwards Bartell said, "we won about five games during the season hustling and playing up to the hilt every minute. There's no reason for us to stop doing it now."

A tiny, squint, weighing only 160 pounds, Bartell believes it's the little things that win and save ball games.

Bartell is in there scrapping, hustling and barking every day from bell to bell. The Tigers' infielders may be old and creaky but to see them respond to Bartell's urging makes one wonder if the National League didn't make a serious mistake in letting him get away. Even Bartell, who'll be 33 next November, makes an occasional fancy play reminiscent of his palmy days with the Giants. But his aging legs, spiked and scared, won't cover the ground they once did. Not even rowdy Dick's urging can make up for that.

But all the other Tigers, big and small, old and young, know that their sparkling is the National League castoff and they do his bidding. And it may mean a title for them.